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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +22 C.
Minimum +5 C.
Sun sets today at 7:01 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:51 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Clear.
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Shah-e-naw, Khyber Restaurant
Shahi Pul: Blue Mosque
International Club: Pami Cinema

VOL. III, NO. 70

KABUL, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1964. (JAWZA 3, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Seminar Urges UN To Plan Study On Human Rights In Developing Countries

Afghan Proposal Approved Unanimously

KABUL, May, 24.—

THE Human Rights Seminar in Kabul wound up its discussions yesterday and the closing session of the seminar will be held on Monday.

At yesterday's session, Dr. Rawan Farhadi, member of the Afghan delegation submitted a proposal asking the United Nations to intensify its study of the special problems of developing countries in the field of human rights.

It urges the Secretary-General to bring the seminar's report to the attention of the next session of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Commission, on the Status of Women, both part of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The Afghan proposal, adopted unanimously, urges the Commission on Human Rights to undertake as soon as possible studies of the special problems of developing countries in matters relating to human rights.

Mr. John Kerr of Australia proposed an additional paragraph to the Afghan proposal which was also unanimously approved by the delegates. It expresses the wish that other governments follow the initiative of the government of Afghanistan in inviting the Secretary-General to organise seminars on the subjects of special problems of developing countries in the matter of human rights.

Mr. Kerr also suggested that the establishment of a Lawyers Association of the ECAFE countries to help promote human rights in the region should also be undertaken. This was also approved by the Seminar.

The Seminar had previously held discussions on subjects relating to education, especially the right of children to have it, and primary, secondary, vocational, higher and fundamental education.

Dr. Ziaee, member of the Afghan delegation said that in the developing countries education had two goals to achieve: the first one, he said, was to recognise education as an important instrument for the general development of the country and the second one to consider education as a goal in itself.

In order to achieve the first target, Dr. Ziaee pointed out, specialised education and general education, should be developed from the top and the masses, should also be prepared to understand and follow the laws.

Dr. Ziaee, after analysing the salient points of the working papers submitted by other delegates, introduced, briefly, the basic outline of the paper which he submitted to the Seminar.

In this paper the role of education in consolidating political and then social rights in all countries, specially in the developing countries, particularly Afghanistan, has been clarified.

Dr. Ziaee mentioned a five-point plan for developing human rights.

The plan recommends the holding of national, regional and local seminars on human rights in which persons of every walk of life would take part: creation of a one-week programme of human rights in the developing countries during which widespread publicity to this subject would be

(Contd on page 4)

Khrushchov's UAR Visit To Conclude Tomorrow

CAIRO, May, 24, (AP).—Soviet Premier Khrushchov returned to Cairo Saturday night to put last minute touches to a final communique before the end of his crowded, pleasing but tiring 17-day tour of UAR. He leaves for Moscow Monday by plane.

The Soviet leader and his party travelled to the capital from the beautiful Mediterranean seaport of Alexandria by train for a day of rest Sunday before departure.

A scheduled stop at a textile factory on the return journey to Cairo Saturday, as well as a visit to a steel plant in Cairo Sunday, were cancelled.

The last remaining piece of work was the official communique on the visit, already reported drawn up and agreed by aides of Khrushchov and his host, President Nasser.

The final statement was expected to be a statement of harmony.

The two leaders carried on their public debate during the visit over Nasser's Pan-Arab unity campaign, Khrushchov criticised it as narrowly nationalistic and took the opportunity to propagate class struggle doctrines.

Khudai-Khitmatgars Urges Pakistan To Release Prisoners

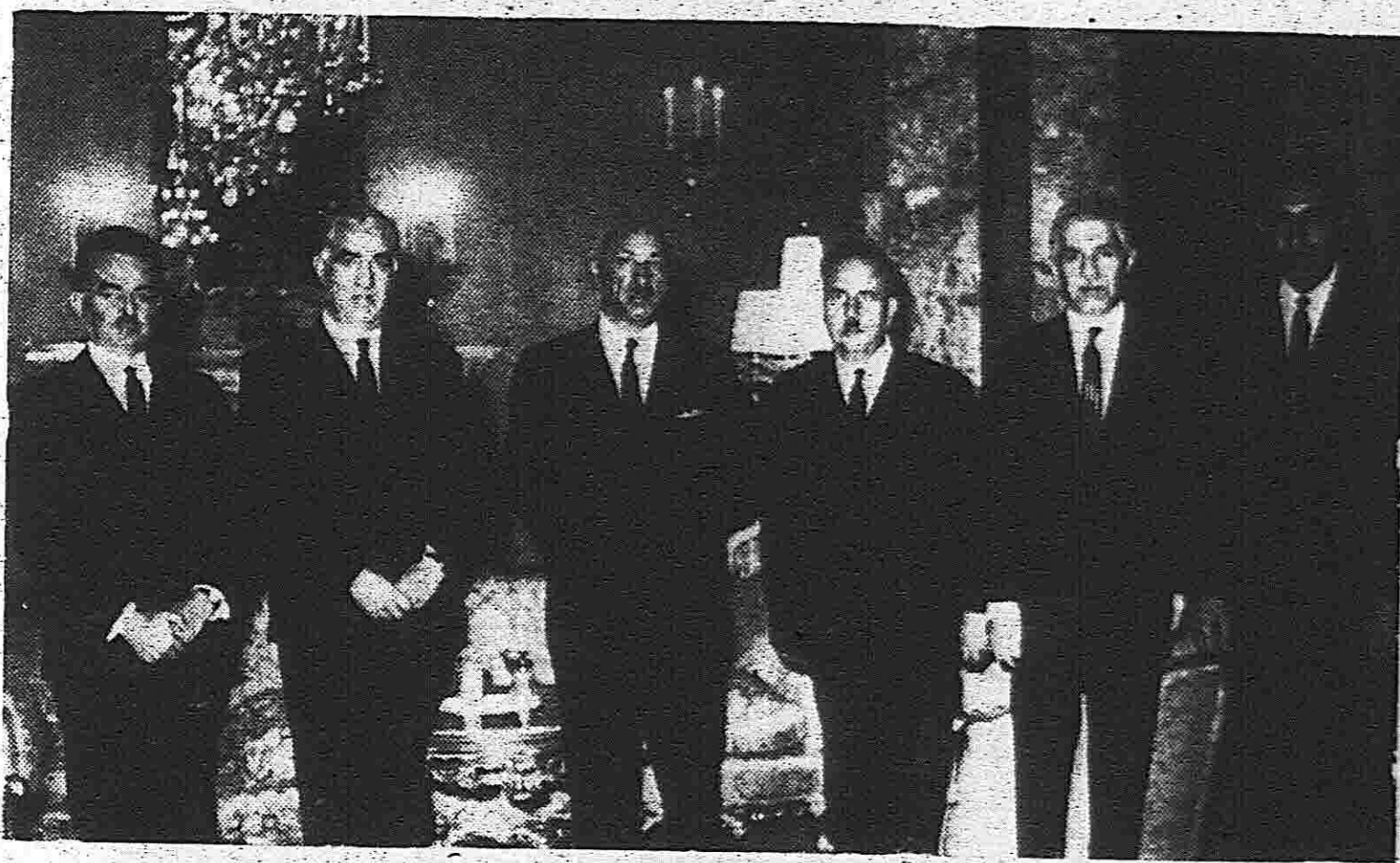
KABUL, May, 24.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a meeting of the Khudai-Khitmatgars was recently held under the chairmanship of Mr. Bahaodin at Gojari; the meeting was attended by a large number of persons belonging to the Khudai-Khitmatgar Party and Merdan District.

A number of nationalist leaders delivered passionate speeches about the freedom movement. They asked the Government of Pakistan to concede the legitimate rights of the people of Pakhtunistan and to release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners unconditionally and without delay.

They also demanded that all restrictions imposed upon the veteran Pakhtunistani leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, should be removed forthwith.

AMMAN, May, 24, (Reuters).—The Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, has protested to the Soviet Embassy in Kuwait against a reference to the country and its ruler by Mr. Khrushchov, Kuwait Radio said last night.

The radio said the Foreign Minister had also expressed Kuwaiti dissatisfaction to the United Arab Republic chargé d'Affaires over a section of Mr. Khrushchov's remarks in an extemporaneous speech to trade unionists in Cairo last Wednesday.



His Majesty the King with Dr. Iqbal (2nd from left), when he was granted audience last night. The others are (from right to left) Mr. Etemadi, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry; Mr. Farman, member of the Board of Directors of the Iranian National Oil Company; Mr. Malikyar, The Acting Prime Minister; and Mr. Zulfikari, the Iranian Ambassador is seen on the extreme left.

Dr. Iqbal Received By His Majesty

KABUL, May, 24.—Dr. Manuchehr Iqbal the Executive President of the Iranian National Oil Company was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace last night and dined at Royal table.

Present at the meeting were Mr. Abdullah Malikyar, acting Prime Minister; Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Secretary-General of Foreign Ministry; Engineer Masa, Minister of Mines and Industries; Mr. Sultan Mahmood Ghazi, President of the Civil Aviation Authority; Mr. Zulfikari, Iranian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul and some companions of Dr. Iqbal.

Engineer Masa, the Minister of Mines and Industries gave a luncheon in honour of Mr. Manuchehr Iqbal, at Tappa Paghman Gardens yesterday afternoon.

The guests included the President of the Afghan National Assembly, certain Cabinet Ministers, government officials, members of Dr. Iqbal's entourage, the Iranian Ambassador and members of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul.

Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia Agree To Hold Summit, Announces Lopez

KUALA LUMPUR, May, 24, (Reuters).—INDONESIA, Malaysia and the Philippines have reached agreement on a three-power peace summit to discuss the Malaysia crisis, it was announced here.

The announcement was made by Mr. Salvador Lopez the Philippines mediator in the crisis, after a conference with the Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman said details were now being worked out. He expected the summit would be held in Tokyo in the first week in June.

Later the Tunku issued a statement confirming that terms had been agreed for a summit conference.

The Tunku said the terms would be referred to the three governments and the government of Thailand, which has been mediating in the dispute.

USSR Backs Re-convening Of 1962 Geneva Conference To Discuss Laos Problem

MOSCOW, May, 24, (Tass).—

THE Soviet government believes that a conference on Laos of representatives of the states that are parties to the 1962 Geneva agreement could be held in June next and regards Geneva as an acceptable venue for the conference.

Japan Welcomes Chinese Proposal For Contacts Between 2 Countries

TOKYO, May, 24, (AP).—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira Saturday agreed to study a Chinese proposal for Peking-Tokyo "contacts" patterned after U.S.-China ambassadorial talks in Warsaw. Japanese newspapers reported.

This was agreed upon by Ohira at a meeting with Shunichi Matsumoto, former parliamentary member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Matsumoto has returned from a visit to the People's Republic of China.

Matsumoto said Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai made the proposal May 14 at a meeting in Peking with him and two other Liberal-Democratic Party members.

It is reported here that the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, in connection with the communications from Prince Souvanna Phouma on the necessity of such a conference and from the French Foreign Minister suggesting that steps be taken towards a conference, stated to the British Embassy in Moscow that the government of the USSR was still in favour of the idea of convening a conference on Laos.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR proposes to the British co-chairman to issue a joint appeal to all states, parties of the Geneva agreements, suggesting that an international conference on Laos be held.

According to Reuters, neutralisation of the four states that once formed French Indo-China should be "the basic goal" in Southeast Asia, the New York Times said Saturday.

The newspaper said in an editorial: "If the dribbling away of American military resources and prestige in Southeast Asia is to be ended we have to establish clearly defined but limited political goals, backed, of course by ample military strength."

American intentions as well as determination must be clear.

The basic goal, as we see it, is implementation of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962. This means an end to the subversion supported and supplied by North Vietnam and the People's Republic of China in Laos and South Vietnam, reinstatement of the tripartite coalition in Laos and neutralisation of all four successor states formed from what was once French Indo-China.

Moscow's proposal for a Laos conference could end violations of the 1962 pact and pave the way for effective neutralisation of the whole area.

Sooner or later all the interested powers will have to hammer out more firmly and more clearly than before—such a compromise settlement for all of Indo-China.

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KABUL TIMES

MAY 24, 1964

Security Council On
Cambodian Case

The present Security Council debate on Cambodian complaint against the United States and South Vietnam has focused the world attention towards the trend of events in this sensitive part of the world as a whole.

Countries involved in the controversy are Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. As far as the two latter countries are concerned, the situation is that various conflicting interests are opposing each other with foreign countries supporting the forces of either side. But the case of Cambodia has to be isolated from the situation prevailing in the two other countries. In Cambodia no internal revolt or the threat that the country is going to be over run by a foreign power exist. The Cambodian government has consistently advocated a neutral policy and has asked all parties concerned to respect this policy. It has time and again charged the government of the South Vietnam of aggression against its territorial integrity. It has called time and again for some kind of international gathering, preferably the re-convening of the International Conference on Indo-China to guarantee its freedom and neutrality.

The fact that all interesting parties in Southeast Asia are trying to preserve the neutrality of Laos, a neighbour to Cambodia, should be a lesson to all sides to support and help implement the neutrality of Cambodia as well.

In Cambodia there is a stable government headed by an able leader who has the support of his nation. And the fact that it is pursuing a neutral policy is not only in the interest of progress and development of Cambodia itself but that of the whole area as well.

What steps ought to be taken to insure the neutrality of Cambodia is not for us to tabulate here. What is needed to be stressed at this juncture, however, is that due respect and attention should be paid to the urge and call by Prince Sihanouk who wants all parties concerned to respect the neutral

USA Wants To Reconcile Differences
Between W. Germany, Yugoslavia

West Germany and Yugoslavia have replied to U.S. overtures suggesting that both countries make new efforts to improve their relations, authoritative sources said Friday.

The sources said the replies were friendly and constructive, and that Bonn and Belgrade promised to consider Washington's advice.

Bonn's reply

Bonn's reply was in the form of a letter by Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder, answering a letter from Secretary of State Dean Rusk. The exchange with Belgrade was handled by Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick in Belgrade.

"In an effort to be helpful to both governments, we have conveyed to both our concern over recent deterioration of their relations and also our hope that both countries will make appropriate efforts to improve relations and eliminate misunderstandings between them," a U.S. official said.

The U.S. approach to both sides was on a "non-discriminatory basis," informants said. They stressed this point, obviously annoyed by some press reports in Germany (Die Welt) alleging that

Washington was exhorting only Bonn to do something.

U.S. Mediation

Rusk did not offer U.S. mediation in the dispute but made it clear to both sides that the United States is concerned that German-Yugoslav relations might further deteriorate. This would be running counter to U.S. objectives and would represent what officials called an unnecessary irritant in the European picture.

Reminder to Schroeder. The letter to Schroeder reportedly also reminded the German foreign policy chief, that better relations with Belgrade would be in the line of the new German foreign policy initiated by Schroeder himself, aimed at improving the Federal Republic's image in Eastern Europe.

The United States, sources explained, has always thought that the quarrel between the two countries was based mainly on the misreading of each other's intentions.

Washington's impartiality. Washington, they added, is impartial, understanding West German annoyance over Yugoslav recognition of East Germany, and also Yugoslav emotions over Bonn's reluctance to pay indem-

nification for Yugoslav war victims.

As a result of Rusk's action "at least now they are aware of our position," an informant remarked.

Varying Viewpoints

West Germany maintains that Yugoslavia forfeited its right for indemnification to Yugoslav war victims when it recognised the East German regime in October 1957. Bonn retaliated swiftly, acting under the so-called Hallstein Doctrine, which prescribed a break with countries recognising the East Germans.

Yugoslavia charges that West Germany is sheltering immigrants hostile to the regime of President Tito. Assaults in the Yugoslav press against West Germany have been stepped up in the past six months. But officials here reported some abating of these press attacks in recent days.

Despite the strained relations, West Germany still is Yugoslavia's third most important trading partner. The first is Italy and the second the United States. West German tourists also continue to visit Yugoslavia in great numbers.

PRESS At a
Glance

"Towards Improving the Social Status of Women," was the caption of an editorial published in yesterday's *Ishtah*.

The editorial was supporting a suggestion made at the Human Rights Seminar by one of the Afghan delegates for the establishment of a fund for the advancement of women. It is a fact that in developing countries women are not advanced to the extent that they could participate in all walks of life in the country.

The reason for this state of affairs are many of which the economic difficulties stand most prominent. Unless the economic position of families are improved, women can find little opportunity to continue their studies. Consequently there can be no effective participation of women in the national as well as family life. In our country, said the editorial, all efforts have been made specially during recent years.

This has fortunately led to a situation in which we find women co-operating with their male counterparts in almost all fields of activities. Attempts are continuing to increase this role of women in the social and economic life of the nation.

But we have to admit that in the field of advancement of women we have to go a long way as compared with other countries of the world.

Overcoming the difficulty needs international assistance in addition to the efforts made by our government and people. The idea of establishing a fund for the purpose of the advancement of women is therefore sound.

The fund would certainly provide the basis for attracting co-operation from many international humanitarian organisations and individuals.

Yesterday's *Anis* in commenting about the same issue said the delegates can start immediately after returning to their home countries local women's funds. After pointing out how important the mobilisation of the idle half of certain societies where women are not fully participating in national and social affairs the editorial urged the women's society of Afghanistan to start such a fund and then exert every effort to strengthen the fund both from local potential sources as well as to attract international assistance for the purpose.

Yesterday's *Anis* also carried an article by Mr. Ghawas stressing the need for standardising the weights and measure systems in Afghanistan.

Outlining the present difficulties in this connection, the article said there is a multitude of weights system used in different parts of the country. (The seer of Herat for example is only a fraction of the seer in Kabul.)

What is more all sorts of material ranging from stones to bricks, wood, iron bars and parts are being used for weights. These are never accurate. Attempts were made earlier to introduce the kilogramme system but it failed due to lack of sufficient interest on the part of shop keepers. Some of the standard weights which had been distributed for the purpose were modified in accordance with the already practiced system of weight.

The article also mentioned attempts by the provincial authorities of Herat to introduce kilogramme but the Jangalak factories offered to manufacture the necessary weights at prices which were far beyond the means of the provincial shop keepers and the idea was consequently abandoned.

Turkey Protests
Against Cyprus For
Violating Accord

ANKARA, May 24 (Reuters).—Turkey accused President Makarios of open violations of the Cyprus constitution and agreements, and said they could "cause serious consequences," in a note to Greece and Britain published by the Foreign Ministry here Saturday.

It alleged the President was negotiating to buy bombers and other war materials and said his aim was the total destruction of Turkish-Cypriots.

The note described kidnappings of Turkish-Cypriots as an "act of lawlessness." It said armed attacks, murders, plunder and kidnappings had continued despite the presence of the U.N. force.

Turkey said the U.N. should not only investigate the kidnappings but take all measures to protect Turkish-Cypriots.

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

SUNDAY
I. English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc =
19 m band.
II. English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc =
19 m band.
Urdu programme:
6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc =
m band.
III. English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc =
m band.
Russian Programme:
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11735 kc =
62 m band.
Arabic Programme:
11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc =
19 m band.
French Programme:
11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc =
German Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc =
25 m band.
The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

Western Music
Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes Friday, 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

MONDAY
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
ARRIVALS

Mazar-Kunduz
Arr. Kabul, 13-10.
Amritsar-Kabul.
Arr. 15-15.

DEPARTURE
Kabul-Amritsar
Dep. 8-00.
Kabul-Kunduz Mazar.
Dep. 8-30.
Kabul-Kandahar
Dep. 11-00.

CSA
Kabul-Prague
Dep. 8-30.
T.M.A.
Kabul-Beirut
Dep. 11-30.

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade	20121-20122
Police	20507-21122
Traffic	20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office	4791-7473
Radio Afghanistan	20452
New Clinic	24272
	24275
Da Afghanistan Bank	20045
Bakhtar News Agency	20413
Afghan National Bank	21771
Airport	23314

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Lemar	Phone No. 20563
Hayret	Phone No. 22654
Sanai	Phone No. 22649
Roshan	Phone No. 20531

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Film Team Documents Asia Highway For United Nations



"We are tired but healthy". Thus William Tanzer summed up how the ABC-NHK film team felt after reaching Kabul, the halfway point between the Turkish border and Dacca.

The seven men are making a documentary for the United Nations to tell the story of life along the highway to be known as "Asia Number One" or simply A-1. It will run from the Turkish border to Saigon when completed, paralleling A-2 which will run from the Iraq-Iran border to Singapore and by ferry to Indonesia.

The film team is composed of four men from Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK), two men from Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC-TV), and Tanzer, UN Information Director for ECAFE in Bangkok.

The documentary film idea grew out of an Asian Editor's and Broadcasting Roundtable in Bangkok last November, attended also from Afghanistan by Bakhtar News Agency. When complete, it will be shown in Australia and Japan as well as other countries.

"It is a fantastic story," Mr. Tanzer said, "and it's fascinating to be able to take this trip to tell it in film for others to see."

The group, travelling in two microbuses, has had relatively little trouble thus far and the worst of the roads are about over. "However," he said, "there might be a bit of trouble going the last lap, a stretch of 250 km. from Calcutta to Dacca. There are nine major water crossings by bridge and ferry."

There seems to be some dispute as to whether the group has had three or four flat tires, but this was settled by Ivan Chapman, one of the Australians, who agreed that "maybe there were four but the last one was flat only on one side."

They also hit a blizzard near the Turkish border, experienced several dust storms which choked the cameras and carburetors, "and then there was the mud," said Akira Taketomi. "Sometimes this was so severe that we had to stop to clean the

windscreen so we could see the road.

There were also many rivers to ford. "We had no trouble ourselves," said Peter Barnett, "but saw many others stranded."

The other three members of the team, whose names were difficult for the Australians to pronounce, have become known to the group as K-1, K-2, and K-3, respectively: Shizuo Kimura, Teruya Kimura, and Hajime Kobayakawa.

The ECAFE advisors are Mr. Eindhoven of Holland, Takahiko Hayanari of Japan, and H.M. Basar of Turkey.

In the photo above, the filming team is shown with three ECAFE advisors who are also travelling along the road to study conditions, and Mr. Asif, of the Ministry of Press and Information, who accompanied the group to Torkham.

They are, left to right: Tanzer, Barnett, Asif, Chapman, K-3, Eindhoven, K-2, K-1, Takatomi, Hayanari, and Basar.

Dr. Chyun Park Is
Lawmaker & Judge
At Young Age Of 32

Dr. Chyun Park

Many men are just beginning their careers at the age of 32, but not Dr. Chyun Shik Park who is already established in Korea as a lawmaker and judge.

He served as legislature councillor on the judiciary committee of the National Assembly and participated in drafting the new constitution of the Third Republic of Korea in 1962.

Since November he has been judge of the Seoul Civil District Court. His education includes an M.S. degree in law from George

Washington University and a
Ph.D. from Tulane University.

The new constitution which he helped draft follows closely the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the French Declaration of Human Rights, he said, "which guarantees a person the full extent of his rights as in developed countries."

"I am proud to say that people are free to express their opinions and criticise government policies," he said. "We have five daily newspapers in Seoul alone—and four of these are privately owned."

Dr. Park went on to say that some of these daily papers support the party in power and others support the opposition.

There are also four radio broadcasting companies and a TV station. A new commercial TV station is under construction.

Dr. Park termed the seminar "a great experience" not only in exchanging ideas with other countries but also to enlarge viewpoints and outlooks as well as philosophies of life. He also expressed gratitude to the government and people of Afghanistan for the hospitality he received while here.

ROME, May, 24 (Reuters).—Senator Edward Kennedy, younger brother of the late United States President, was yesterday received in private audience by Pope Paul.

Senator Kennedy, who arrived here Saturday by air from Paris in the course of a European tour to raise funds for the John F. Kennedy memorial library, also saw the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Giuseppe Saragat.

Mongolian Studies
Seminar Planning
For 1965 Meeting

Mr. Demiddavag

To show that women enjoy equal rights in the Mongolian People's Republic, Delegate G. Demiddavag cites the fact that 20 per cent of the members of parliament are women.

Even so, there is much progress to be made and Mongolia has invited the United Nations to hold a regional seminar there next year to study the Participation of Women in Public Life.

This will be held during the "International Co-operation Year" and the 20th anniversary of the

Special Fund Projects
Quicken Tempo In
Developing Countries

Projects of the U.N. Special Fund are making an impact in developing countries, managing director Paul Hoffman says.

The impact can be seen, Mr. Hoffman said in a report made public Friday in "The quickening tempo" of programmes to train manpower for industry and agriculture, in the growing interest of domestic and foreign investors in opportunities revealed by surveys of natural resources, and in the priority being given in national budgets to development of basic tools such as power, transport and communication.

The U.N. General Assembly established the Fund in 1958 to help spur economic growth in developing countries. The Fund specialises in the support of such pre-investment activities as natural resources surveys and training programmes that help nations make the best use of funds provided by mother agencies for big economic development projects.

The programme is financed by voluntary contributions. The United States has pledged to contribute 40 cents for every 60 cents contributed by other governments. The U.S. contribution was nearly \$ 30 million in 1963.

Mr. Hoffman's report shows some 45,000 nationals had completed or were taking courses in 78 Special Fund-assisted training institutions by December 31, 1963. Among them were engineers in Pakistan, draftsmen in Uganda, agricultural specialists in Liberia, vocational instructors in India, supervisors and management personnel in South Korea.

Project equipment worth \$ 29.8 million had been purchased by the Fund, and two-thirds of it delivered by the end of 1963 to projects ranging from an engineering research centre and telecommunications training institute to an aerial search for new minerals and production of livestock vaccine.

Special Fund grants have been approved for 374 pre-investment projects in 121 countries and territories. Of the total, 148 are resource surveys and feasibility studies, 149 are for technical education and training institutions, and 77 are for applied research institutes.

United Nations. Mongolia itself has been a member of the U.N. since 1961.

Although the people date back to antiquity, Mongolia's history as a country dates back to about the 13th century, Mr. Demiddavag says.

"It is a large country of more than 1.5 million square kilometres but a population of only a little more than a million," he said.

This gives a ration of about 1.5 square kilometres per person—"with lots of room to move around in," he said. The country is primarily agricultural with some industry and 22 million animals. Thus the people are outnumbered 22 to one, he said, adding that "it is a rich country."

Mr. Demiddavag's profession is teaching with a specialty in the Mongolian language and literature, but because he speaks Russian and English he has been transferred to the Foreign Ministry as deputy chief of the U.N. Department.

He has also taken part in the 17th and 18th sessions of the U.N. General Assembly.

At the conference he is particularly interested in the right to an education and delivered a speech yesterday.

"In conclusion," he said, "I want to thank the Afghan people for their warm hospitality and well-planned seminar. I have learned much here that will be helpful to us in setting up our seminar next year."

Dr. Yunus Outlines Economic System Of Holy Koran



Dr. Yunus

by adopting the Islamic Political Economic System, based upon the Holy Koran, the developing nations of Asia and Africa can best provide for their peoples and form a strong ground for peace to mediate between the eastern and Western blocs.

This was the conclusion reached by Dr. H. Kanudin Yunus, an eminent scholar of Islamic studies and economics, who spoke yesterday afternoon to a group of students at Kabul University.

Dr. Yunus, of Indonesia's Ministry of Higher Education, is representing his country at the Human Rights seminar.

If this system is put into practice, Dr. Yunus emphasized, "the governments will secure sufficient revenues for everyday operation as well as additional funds for establishing educational and cultural facilities."

The system Dr. Yunus referred to is one of government control of the distribution of goods produced in a country. "With distribution in private hands," Dr. Yunus estimated, "prices may increase by as much as 394 per cent over the cost of production—although neither the quantity nor quality of the goods is increased."

The middle men who, Dr. Yunus said, misuse money by employing it for profit rather than merely as a medium of exchange, reap large profits at the expense of both producers and consumers.

The true and only function of government, he continued, "is mediation between these two groups," which is: Control of the peoples' markets (direct trade between producers and consumers), he said.

While caring for distribution, he added, the government must leave people free in the other two areas of the economy.

Following his speech, he said in an interview that the Seminar on Human Rights should serve to "enlighten the opinions of the participants," although its purpose is not to reach any particular conclusions. He said: "I believe the delegates are benefiting both from each others ideas and from the hospitality of the Royal Afghan government and the Afghan people who are the seminar's hosts."

Seminar Urges...

(Contd. from page 1)

given in newspapers, movie-theatres and on the radio; publication of simple-language books and booklets on the subject of human rights for use in schools, courses of adult education, meetings of the guardians and parents of students and in community-development centres; inclusion of human rights as a subject in the teacher-training schools; and fifth, acceleration of efforts on a national, bilateral and multilateral basis to set up a national system of education possessing a humanitarian outlook and universal character.

Todd Urges Great Britain To Positive Action To Improve Rhodesian Events

SALISBURY, May, 24, (Reuter).—

MR. Reginald Garfield Todd, a former Southern Rhodesian Premier, has called for a "novel and positive act of persuasion" by Britain to secure a new deal for whites and Africans in Southern Rhodesia.

The text of a letter he and another white supporter of African nationalism, lawyer Mr. Hardwicke Holderness, delivered to the British government during their visit to Britain earlier this month, was released here Saturday.

Both Mr. Todd and Mr. Holderness support the policy of the people's caretaker, counselled by Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

The letter said: "We believe that the appropriate action for the British government to take at this stage is a novel and positive act of persuasion—a pronouncement designed not merely for presentation to the Southern Rhodesian government, but for the benefit of the people as a whole."

It would take into account that the whites of Southern Rhodesia hold all the political power, and that the picture which has been built up in the minds of African leaders is a horrifying one, it added.

The letter said the pronouncement should contain the conclusion that French constitutional arrangements were necessary perhaps providing for a limited period of shared rule by Africans and whites.

If there was agreement on a new constitution, the letter said, Britain should give substantial aid.

The letter added that "if the present trend in Southern Rhodesia continues, it must result either in a gradual breakdown of the administration or in the country becoming a paid satellite of South Africa."

Famous Philologist Arrives In Kabul For New Studies

KABUL, May, 24.—Professor Georg Morgenstierne arrived here yesterday from Norway to conduct new studies in Afghan languages. He first came here 40 years ago to study the languages still spoken in Afghanistan and etymologically linked to old languages such as Avesta and Vedic Sanskrit.

He subsequently published several books and articles on the Afghan languages, including an etymological vocabulary of Pashtu.

Prof. Morgenstierne is able to use more than 90 languages in his researches and studies.

He is especially interested in the Nuristani languages and has published studies of three of these. While here, he expects to visit Nuristan and continue his study of the fourth Nuristani language (Kati).

Meeting Marks Opening Of New Hijre Year

KABUL, May, 24.—A meeting was held at the UAR cultural Centre last evening marking the first day of Muslim Hijre Year.

The function was attended by some officials of the Ministry of Press and Information, professors of Kabul University, and religious schools, and some diplomatic members of Islamic countries.

The meeting was opened by citing pieces from the Holy Koran and later speeches were delivered by Mr. Abdurrahman Husman, Deputy-Chief, Mr. Abdul Rafia Baseyoni, Library Director of the UAR cultural Centre, Mr. Moulana Irshad, President of the Department of Social Guidance in the Ministry of Press and Information, and a number of religious instructors.

Home News Briefs

KABUL, May, 24.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that Mrs. Mary Kirk Sohaller, President of the International Council of Women in New York, was received by Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis at Dilkusha Palace yesterday afternoon.

KABUL, May, 24.—Mr. Yaftali, the Minister of Planning appeared before the Finance, Budget and Trade Commission of the National Assembly yesterday morning to give clarifications regarding conditions and rate of interest of the loan being obtained from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Similarly, the Law Commission of the National Assembly took into consideration the answers provided by Mr. Mohammad Anwar Wahidi, Judge of the Civil Court regarding the Bill on Complaints and Suits against Judicial Officials.

Mr. Wahidi was also present to answer a number of questions asked in this regard by the Commission.

The Foreign Affairs Commission also met yesterday to resume its discussions on the Limited Test Ban Agreement. Mr. Mohammad Shafi, an official of the Department of Treaties and Conventions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was present to explain certain points raised by the Commission. The Constituent Commission of the House yesterday discussed Part (c) of the Supplement to the Attendance Law to which an amendment has been proposed.

Miss Fuller Gives Royal Performance Here Last Night

KABUL, May, 24.—The famous British actress, Miss Rosalinde Fuller, stepped onto the stage at Pohanai Nandaray Theatre last evening and captivated her audience with two hours of "solo theatre" which she has perfected into a unique art.

Present were Their Royal Highnesses the Princes, other members of the Royal Family, some cabinet members, and some delegates of the Human Rights Seminar and other high ranking officials.

This was the last performance of Miss Fuller's visit to Afghanistan which was sponsored by the British Council. She performed three evenings at KADS Theatre. This is the second stop of her world tour; she will leave tomorrow for Kuala Lumpur for the next lap of her journey.

Although she has been in the theatre for more than 40 years, Miss Fuller convincingly played the part of a 12-year-old girl, as well as a 15-year-old David Copperfield. In seven short sketches she changes from a driver's wife in Australia and a frustrated housewife in London to one of Chekhov's classic ladies and a de Maupassant society woman.

Part of the magic is done with a small suitcase full of costumes most of them reversible—but the real credit goes to this dynamic creature on the stage whose boundless energy transforms the simple props into railways carriages, rowboats, and boudoirs.

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